

REPORT

N H PAMPHLET COLL

JW

OF

THE SELECTMEN

OF THE

TOWN OF CHESTER,

FOR

1852--3.

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MANCHESTER, N. H.:

POWER PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT OF ABBOTT, JENKS & CO.

1853.

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# ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

## Alms House Establishment.

1852

DANIEL BELL'S BILL.			
May 6,	To 2 bushels barley,	\$1 67	\$1 67
D. C. EASTMAN'S BILL.			
May 20,	To 199½ lbs. shoats,	15 04	15 04
JOSIAH MORSE'S BILL.			
March 22,	To 1 coffin for S. Worthen,	2 50	2 50
PETER J. HORN'S BILL.			
May 14,	To 7 cwt. plaster,	2 66	
	2 bushels rye,	1 80	
		—	4 46
JACOB ELLIOT'S BILL.			
July 15,	To 6 bushels rye,	5 52	5 52
E. KENNEY'S BILL.			
July 9,	To 116 lbs. fish,	1 66	1 66
AMOS HAZELTON'S BILL.			
Mar. 11,	To 100 lbs. rye meal,	1 90	
April 13,	To 2 bags rye meal,	3 80	
	1 cart spire,	75	
		—	6 45
I. R. WEST'S BILL.			
May 1,	To 158 lbs. beef at 7 cts. per pound,	11 06	11 06
JOHN S. COUCH'S BILL.			
April 10,	To 90 slabs, at 1½ cts.,	1 35	1 35
B. F. MORSE'S BILL.			
July 17,	To 300 crackers,	1 00	
	use of bull,	50	
		—	
		1 50	
	Credit by eggs,	57	
		—	93
ROBERT SHIRLEY'S BILL.			
July 22,	To 64 lbs. salt pork,	8 00	
	Credit by cutting hay,	5 00	
		—	3 00
HIGLEY & PRESCOTT'S BILL.			
July 15,	To carding and oiling 20¼ lbs. wool,	1 01	1 01
JAMES M. KENT'S BILL.			
April 9,	To steel pointing 15 harrow teeth,	1 20	
	shoeing horse,	1 00	
12,	shoeing oxen,	1 00	

May 13,	repairing Whiffletree,	17
26,	new steeling plow,	2 00
June 19,	shoeing horse,	32
July 7,	shoeing oxen,	75
Aug. 10,	tiring cart wheel,	1 25
26,	repairing fork and shovel,	25
28,	shoeing horse,	37
Sept. 17,	shoeing oxen,	50
Oct. 21,	shoeing oxen,	1 00
	shoeing horse,	40

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 10 21

Credit by labor,

1 25

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 8 96

## SILAS F. LEARNARD'S BILL.

April 8,	To 2 heads and plucks,	25
23,	1 " "	13
May 18,	10½ lbs. veal,	52
27,	8½ lbs. veal,	38
	6 rennets,	60
	1 tree scraper,	50
June 1,	16 lbs. veal,	64
8,	13½ " "	78
15,	15½ " "	67
29,	14 " "	70
July 3,	5 haslets,	25
9,	12 lbs. veal,	75
13,	20 lbs. beef,	1 00
20,	10½ " "	63
29,	20 " "	1 20
Aug. 3,	53 " "	2 65
17,	49 " "	2 20
31,	43 " "	1 94
Sept. 13,	45 " "	2 03
28,	74 " "	3 27
Oct. 19,	82 " "	3 69
Nov. 4,	99 " "	4 45

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 29 20

## EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.

June 9,	To 1 cow for the Alms House,	18 00	18 00
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## EATON &amp; FELLOWS' BILL.

July 27,	To 75½ lbs. rye meal,	1 51	1 51
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## A. J. WILSON'S BILL.

Oct. 18,	To 12 yards satinat at 39 cts.,	4 68
	1 doz. table spoons,	48

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 5 16

## ABRAHAM D. JENNIS' BILL.

Jan. 13,	To 150 lbs. cod fish at 2½ cts.,	3 75	3 75
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## EDWIN HAZELTON'S BILL.

Oct. 8,	To 40 feet of elm plank,	80	80
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## DANIEL WILSON'S BILL.

Nov. 20,	To use of cider mill,	1 00
	Credit by labor,	1 00

## A. A. MESSER'S BILL.

March 13, To	25 lbs. lime,	25	
June 17,	8½ " sole leather,	1 36	
	8½ feet patten, at 14 cts.,	1 19	

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2 80

Jan. 3, 1853, Credit by	hide,	2 80	
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1852

## J. S. JAMES' BILL.

Aug. 31, To	8 bushels corn,	6 24	6 24
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## PELREY C. INGALLS' BILL.

Dec. 24, To	110 lbs. beef, at 4½ cts.,	4 95	
	32 lbs. tallow, at 7 cts.,	2 24	

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7 19

	Credit by labor,	7 19	
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## JOHN S. EMERY'S BILL.

Sept. 30, To	mending shoes for J. Berry and others,	1 00	1 00
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## E. BOWLEY'S BILL.

April 29, To	100 lbs. extra No. 1 mackerel,	6 00	
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1 bbl. 25

100 lbs. cod dun fish, 5 25

Aug. 18,	100 lbs. No. 1 mackerel,	6 00	
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100 lbs. dun fish, 4 25

2 lbs. tea, 1 20

11½ lbs. coffee, 1 00

14 lbs. sugar, 1 00

8 " 50

4 lbs. saleratus, 24

50 lbs. rye meal, 1 00

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26 69

## JOHN N. HAZELTON'S BILL.

Oct. 8, To	10 lbs. tobacco,	2 00	2 00
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## CHARLES S. WILCOMB'S BILL.

Feb. 12, To	making leach tub,	1 00	1 00
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## AMOS GREEN'S BILL.

May 1, To	seed corn,	40	
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fixing saw, 30

70

## E. C. BACON'S BILL.

May 31, To	16 yards blue denims, 12½ cts.,	2 00	2 00
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## DAVID WORTHEN'S BILL.

June 12, To	30 lbs. salt pork at 10 cts.,	3 00	
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Credit by pasturing 1 sheep, 75

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2 25

## HENRY F. CHASE'S BILL.

To	1 shoat,	4 75	4 75
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1852

## DR. J. P. WHITTEMORE'S BILL.

May 27, To	medicine for Mrs. Little,	25	
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Aug. 16,	extracting tooth for N. Lane,	17	
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Sept. 9,	medicine for Flanders,	25	
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67

## PORTER &amp; HEATH'S BILL.

May 15, To	sawing 2117 feet lumber,	6 04	
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May 15, to lot of wood,

6 00

12 04

## THOMAS J. MELVIN'S BILL.

Feb. 26, To	4 lbs. tobacco,	92
	3 galls. molasses,	75
	1 qt. oil,	25
	1 oz. aloes,	5
March 11,	1 bbl. flour,	5 75
27,	8 yds. sheeting,	64
	1 lb. tea,	50
	9 lbs. coffee, 1 00; 6 lbs. tobacco, 1 32;	2 32
April 9,	25 galls. molasses,	5 75
17,	991 lbs. corn,	11 42
24,	27 lbs. fish,	50
May 1,	3 pecks herds grass seed,	2 43
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. red top seed,	50
	10 lbs. clover seed,	1 25
	1 steel shovel,	1 08
	2 hoes,	1 16
6,	1 muck fork,	88
13,	5 lbs. tobacco, 1 05; 1 bushel salt, 42	1 47
20,	1 bbl. flour,	5 50
	1 qt. oil, 25; 1 pt. turpentine, 8,	33
	2 qts. alcohol, 40; $1\frac{1}{2}$ pt. wine, 27,	67
June 12,	9 yds. crash,	81
July 2,	3 rakes, 75; 1 scythe, 83,	1 58
	1 sneath, 67; 3 rifles, 18,	85
5,	10 lbs. tobacco,	2 10
17,	1 bbl. flour, 5 25; 1 hay fork, 92,	6 17
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. corn, 1 25; 1 bush. salt, 42,	1 67
27,	1 qt. alcohol, 25; 1 oz. bitters, 12,	37
Aug. 5,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. salt,	63
7,	2 bags meal,	3 30
16,	$37\frac{1}{4}$ yds. sheeting,	2 98
Sept. 2,	1 bbl. flour,	5 25
9,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. paregoric, 25; 10 lbs. nails, 40,	65
	lot molasses sugar,	1 00
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. salt,	63
Oct. 4,	1 bbl. flour, damaged,	3 50
	$2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. putty,	22
11,	1 qt. oil,	25
23,	3 bags meal,	5 34
27,	5 lbs. warp yarn,	1 25
Nov. 5,	10 yds. sheeting, 85; 1 bag salt, 20,	1 05
18,	9 lbs. coffee,	1 00
24,	1 qt. oil,	25
Dec. 21,	1 bbl. flour, 6 50; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. salt, 21	6 71
28,	1 qt. oil,	25
1853		
Jan. 6,	41 lbs. fish, 1 85; 4 lbs. tobacco, 96,	2 81
21,	6 yds. sheeting,	54

95 23

1853

## JAMES T. KENDALL'S BILL.

To cash paid for sundry bills,

47 80

Feb. 3,	self and wife's services from Apr. 1, 1852, to Apr. 1, 1853,	180 00	
			227 80
			<hr/> 504 45

1852

## CREDIT.

By cash of S. F. Learnard for calfs and lambs,	24 50
M. Webster for labor,	5 00
Learnard "	4 50
F. V. Dow "	2 00
Mrs. Bell "	5 00
N. F. Emerson "	1 68
H. West "	1 00
E. Orcutt, for pasturing,	5 00
Mr. Waterman for labor,	2 32

1853

Feb. 12,	Auburn for support paupers,	83 64	
	County of Rockingham,	105 75	
	Noah Clark for support of his mother,	26 00	
	Drawn from treasury to bal.		238 06
			<hr/> 504 45

Average number of paupers at the alms house during the year, is 16; present number, 16. 2 belong to Auburn. The stock on the town farm consists of 1 yoke of oxen, 4 cows, 1 horse, 10 sheep, 1 shoat, 3 tons of English hay more than will be consumed before [pasturing. Provisions; 50 lbs. butter, 79 lbs. cheese, 50 lbs. lard, 40 lbs. tallow, 90 lbs. dried apples, 1-2 bl. apple sauce, 1 1-4 bbl. clear pork, 1 1-2 bbl. beef, 75 lbs. hams, 1-3 bl. flour, 50 bushs. ears of corn, 110 bushs. potatoes, 6 bushs. turnips, 20 bushs. carrots, 2 bushs. beets, 5 bbls. cider, 7 bbls. apples, 1 bbl. vinegar, 100 lbs. fish, 3½ bushs. white beans, 1 bush. colored beans, 9 bushs. oats, 3 bushs. barley. They have 20 cords wood cut and corded, paid for in labor, and 2500 feet of boards.

The following is a list of the inmates now in the alms-house, and their ages. Jonathan Berry, 79, Nelson Hills, 35, Dolly Gross, 64, Elizabeth M. Little, 72, Abigail Lane, 45, Abigail Bryant, 29, Sally Whorf, 64, Joseph Carr, 87, Ruth Carr, 83, Nancy Clark, 83, John Mills, 67, John Dunlap, 63, Philip Flanders, 52, Isaac Stickney, 72, Fidelia Poor, 18, her child, 2. Isaac Stickney and Sally Whorf are Auburn paupers.—Philip Flanders and Elizabeth M. Little are county paupers. Auburn had but one pauper until the 3d of Dec. We received of the county \$252 19,—\$55 was paid to John Moor, of Raymond, for the support of Mary Ann Moor;—\$91 44 was received for supplies furnished the Miss Morses.

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### Expenses of the Poor off the Town Farm.

1852	TOWN OF HOPKINTON'S BILL.		
June 10,	To supplies for Fidelia Poor,	5 00	5 00
	TOWN OF LOUDON'S BILL.		
	To supplies for T. Blaisdell's family,	8 43	8 43



## CITY OF MANCHESTER'S BILL.

To supplies for Nelson Burrill,	136 90	136 90
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## AZEL GOODWIN'S BILL.

To 7½ feet of wood for the Miss Morses,	2 75	
sawing wood " "	1 00	

Oct. 18, To coffin for Betsey Morse,	2 50	
	<hr/>	6 25

## FREDERICK UNDERHILL'S BILL.

Nov. 9, To 13½ feet of wood for the Miss Morses,	3 38	3 38
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## DORCAS RAND'S BILL.

Oct. 16, To 1½ weeks' work in taking care of Betsey Morse when sick,	2 50	2 50
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## JOHN UNDERHILL'S BILL.

18, To digging grave for Betsey Morse,	1 00	1 00
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## BARNERD P. ROBIE'S BILL.

April 13, To 3 feet wood for the Miss Morses,	1 14	
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Oct. 8, ½ day after nurse,	40	
banking up house,	50	
	<hr/>	2 04

## EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.

Feb. 25, To 3½ lbs. butter for the Miss Morses,	58	
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1 bush. potatoes,	50	
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May 31, 1 "	50	
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June 24, 1½ lbs. butter,	25	
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Sept. 6, 1 bush. potatoes,	50	
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Nov. 27, ½ bush. rye meal,	50	
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1853

Jan. 21, To ½ bush. potatoes,	20	
	<hr/>	3 03

## JACOB CHASE'S BILL.

Jan. 21, To 4½ cords wood for the Miss Morses,	11 26	11 26
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## NOAH WEEKS' BILL.

Jan. 21, To 3¾ cords wood for the Miss Morses,	9 82	9 82
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189 61

1852 THOMAS J. MELVIN'S BILL, for supplies for the Miss Morses.

Feb. 24. To 32 lbs. flour, 1 00 ; 10 lbs. fish, 40,	1 40	
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1 lb. saleratus, 8 ; 25 lbs. rye meal, 50	58	
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1 lb. tea,	50	
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Mar. 17, 47 lbs. flour, 1 50 ; 1 bush. meal, 81,	2 31	
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6 lbs. fish, 24 ; 6 lbs. pork, 60,	84	
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5 lbs. sugar, 35 ; ½ lb. tea, 25,	60	
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½ lb. tobacco, 12 ; 2 lemons, 6	18	
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1 gall. molasses, 25 ; 4 lbs. rice, 20,	45	
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1 lb. candles, 12 ; 3 lbs. butter, 50,	62	
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April 12, 5 lbs. sugar, 35 ; 3 lbs. candles, 38,	73	
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½ lb. tea, 25 ; ¼ lb. tobacco, 6,	31	
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May 3, 1 bush. meal, 80 ; 32 lbs. flour, 1 00	1 80	
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½ lb. tea, 25 ; 5½ lbs. pork, 66,	91	
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2 lbs. sugar, 14 ; 6 lbs. fish, 24,	38	
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¼ lb. tobacco,	6	
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May 19, 4 lb. 14 oz. cheese, 49 ; 4 lbs. sugar, 28,	77	
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31, 1 bush. meal, 80 ; 32 lbs. flour, 1 00,	1 80	
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3 lbs. 9 oz. butter, 59 ; 2 lbs. sugar, 15,	74	
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		4 lbs. pork, .50 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25,	75
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco, .12 ; 1 lb. candles, .13,	25
		1 lb. saleratus, .7 ; 4 lbs. fish, .16,	23
July	2,	32 lbs. flour, 1 00 ; 2 lbs. sugar, .15	1 15
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tobacco, .6,	31
		$4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cheese, .45 ; 10 lbs. fish, .40,	85
	24,	32 lbs. flour, 1 00 ; 1 pt. alcohol, .12,	1 12
		1 oz. camphor, .6 ; $6\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. fish, .31,	37
		$5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. cheese, .26 ; 2 lbs. sugar, .15,	41
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tobacco, .6,	31
		1 lb. candles, .12 ; 30 biscuit, .15,	27
Aug.	14,	$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cheese, .44 ; 32 lbs. flour, 1 00,	1 44
		2 qts. molasses, .13 ; 1 lb. candles, .13,	26
		5 lbs. sugar, .40 ; 2 figs tobacco, .6,	46
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. cheese, .72	97
	27,	1 lb. tobacco, .25 ; 1 lb. tea, .50,	75
Sept.	6,	1 lb. candles, .13 ; 2 lbs. fish, .10,	23
		1 pt. alcohol,	12
	27,	32 lbs. flour, 1 00 ; 2 lbs. sugar, .16,	1 16
		$6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. fish, .33 ; 1 comb, .6,	39
	29,	2 qts. molasses, .13 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25,	38
		4 lbs. cheese, .40 ; 1 lb. candles, .14,	54
		2 lbs. 11 oz. butter, .53 ; 1 bowl, .17,	70
Oct.	7,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. peppermint, .10 ; 1 pt. alcohol, .13,	22
		5 lbs. sugar, .40 ; 50 biscuit, .25,	65
	8,	$5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. fish, .29 ; 32 lbs. flour, 1 00,	1 29
	11,	$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cheese, .38 ; 1 lb. candles, .14,	52
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea,	25
	16,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. fish, .46 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ cinnamon, .10,	56
		1 lb. candles, .14 ; 1 doz. biscuit, .17,	31
		1 pt. alcohol, .12 ; 3 lbs. 6 oz. cheese, .34,	46
		2 lbs. butter,	40
Nov.	5,	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; 1 lb. sugar, .8,	33
		1 lb. crush sugar, .10 ; 1 pt. brandy, .33,	43
		10 lbs. cheese, .30 ; 1 doz. biscuit, .17,	47
	27,	2 lbs. 2 oz. butter, .47 ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pork, .92,	1 39
		48 lbs. meal, 1 00 ; 45 lbs. flour, 1 50,	2 50
		2 qts. molasses, .13 ; 3 lbs. sugar, .24,	37
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; 2 lbs. candles, .28,	53
Dec.	13,	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tobacco, .6 ; 2 lbs. sugar, .16,	22
		30 biscuit, .13 ; 1 lb. candles, .14,	27
	24,	3 lbs. sugar, .24 ; 1 lb. tea, .50,	74
		$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. cheese,	36
1853			
Jan.	6,	32 lbs. flour, 1 00, 2 lbs. sugar, .16,	1 16
	21,	5 lbs. cheese, .55 ; 1 lb. candles, .14,	69
		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea, .25 ; 2 lbs. sugar, .16,	41
		1 gall. molasses, .26 ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tobacco, .6,	31
		28 lbs. flour, .1 00 ; 1 bush. meal, .90,	1 90
		$5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. fish,	27
		—	45 41

1852

## DR. J. P. WHITEMORE'S BILL.

To Medicine &amp;c., for the Miss Morses, 6 75

6 75

## JOHN ROBINSON'S BILL.

May 18, To  $\frac{1}{2}$  cord wood for Mrs. Blaisdell, 1 50

1 50

1853	JOHN W. WEST'S BILL.		
Jan. 12,	To 1 cord wood for Mrs. Blaisdell,	2 75	2 75
	JACOB CHASE'S BILL.		
Jan. 12,	To 1½ cords wood for Mrs. Blaisdell,	3 50	3 50
			<hr/> 249 52

### Improvements in Highways and Bridges.

1852	HAZEN W. FRENCH'S BILL.		
June 26,	To 5 days work on the bridge near Rufus Sandborn's,	5 00	
	Paid D. Lane for 3 days' work,	3 00	
	Paid R. Moore 2 "	2 00	
	Paid S. Marston 1 "	1 00	
	1 pr. oxen 1 day,	84	
		<hr/>	11 84
	DAVID C. FRENCH'S BILL.		
June 26,	To 5 days work on said bridge,	5 00	
	6½ days ox work "	5 42	
		<hr/>	10 42
	JOHN CURRIER'S BILL.		
June 26,	To 2 days work on said bridge,	2 00	
	2 days ox work "	1 67	
		<hr/>	3 67
1851			
	2 stringers for bridge in Dist. No. 9,	1 00	
	2½ days work on said bridge,	2 50	
	2 days ox work "	1 67	
		<hr/>	5 17
1852	JAMES HOOK'S BILL.		
Sept. 2,	To labor on highway in Dist. No. 13, at 75 cts. per day,	6 80	6 80
	GEORGE MARDEN'S BILL.		
Sept. 3,	To 4 days work on highway in Dist. No. 13,	3 00	3 00
	ISAAC LANE'S BILL.		
July 13,	To part of days work self and oxen,	94	
Sept. 2 & 3,	6 days work in Dist. No. 13,	4 50	
		<hr/>	5 44
	JAMES D. LANE'S BILL.		
Sept. 2 & 3,	7½ days work on highway in Dist. No. 13,	5 80	5 80
	CYRUS LANE'S BILL.		
Sept. 2 & 3,	2½ days work on highway in Dist. No. 13,	2 06	2 06
1853	MOSES A. TEWKSBURY'S BILL.		
Jan. 8,	To land taken to widen the road near my house, and moving wall,	22 00	22 00
	WILLIAM TENNEY'S BILL.		
Jan. 8,	land and moving wall to widen said road,	6 00	6 00
	SIMON STEVENS' BILL.		
Jan. 8,	land and moving fence to widen said road,	6 00	6 00
	SAMUEL HAZELTON'S BILL.		
Feb. 3,	To moving 10 rods wall,	5 00	5 00
1852	SIMON M. SANBORN'S BILL.		
June 4,	To plank and stone for covering bridges in Dist. No. 18,	4 00	4 00

## HIRAM BASFORD'S BILL.

June 4, To	145 feet chestnut plank for Dist. No. 4,	1 45	
	5 chestnut sleepers	31	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ days work,	37	
		<hr/>	2 13

## BENJAMIN HILL'S BILL.

Jan. 4, To	156 feet plank for bridge in D'st. No. 1,	1 56	1 56
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## DANIEL WILSON'S BILL.

April 16, To	72 feet plank for Dist. No. 1,	72	
	4 stringers,	25	
		--	97

## LEWIS KIMBALL'S BILL.

June 5, To	104 feet chestnut plank,	1 12	
	76 feet white oak for Dist. No. 7,	91	
		<hr/>	2 05

## AMOS HAZELTON'S BILL.

June 5, To	4 stringers for bridge.	75	75
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## MOSES J. LOVERING'S BILL.

May 27, To	damage by taking up bridge and dis- continuing road,	6 00	6 00
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850-1

## A. S. DEARBORN'S BILL.

	labor and bridge plank in Dist. No. 5,	6 89	6 89
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1851

## DANIEL CLAY'S BILL.

	labour, &c., on the highway in Dist. No. 5,	6 63	6 63
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1852

## GEORGE M. WEST'S BILL.

	labor, &c. on bridge in Dist. No. 7,	90	
		<hr/>	125 08

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Nonresident Taxes Worked Out.

1852

## SAMUEL W. EDWARDS' BILL.

Nov. 2, To	taxes worked out on my list,	55	
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## JONATHAN SHAW'S BILL.

Nov. 2, To	taxes worked out on my list.	7 67	
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1851

## EBENEZER MORSE'S BILL.

Sept. 10, To	taxes worked out on my list,	2 59	
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1852

## SIMON M. SANBORN'S BILL.

Nov. 18, To	taxes worked out on my list,	4 74	
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## WM. P. W. WHITTEMORE'S BILL.

Sept. 1, To	taxes worked out on my list,	51	
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1852

## GEORGE M. WEST'S BILL.

Sept. 10, To	taxes worked out on my list,	70	
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	JOHN MORSE'S LIST.	12 52	
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29 28

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State and County Taxes.

1852.	Paid W. H. Dudley, County tax,	392 11	
	Edson Hill, State tax,	247 10	
		<hr/>	639 21

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Stationery.

## ABBOTT, JENKS &amp; CO.'S BILL.

Oct. 9, To	printing 25 check lists,	3 75	
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**EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.**

Mar. 18, To cash paid for invoice book,	37	
April 10, paper, pens, &c.,	88	
		5 00

**Hall for Town Meetings.****ABEL G. QUIGG'S BILL.**

1853, Jan. 22, To use of Hall for Town Meeting the past year,		15 00
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**Postage.**

1853, Jan. 22, To postage to date,	52	52
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**Town and School Report.****J. O. ADAMS' BILL.**

1852, Mar. 17, To printing 300 Town accounts, and School Report,	18 00	18 00
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**Attorney's Services.****HENRY F. FRENCH'S BILL.**

1851, Sept. 20, To services in the Candia case,	20 00	20 00
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**Debts Paid.**

April 6, Joanna Crawford's Note and Interest,	752 43	
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**EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.**

1853, Feb. 10, Interest paid on money borrowed to pay part of said note,	7 50	
		759 93

**Burying Ground.****COFFIN M. FRENCH'S BILL.**

1852, Dec. 6, To $\frac{1}{2}$ acre land for burying ground,	25 00	25 00
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**Hearse and Grave Tools.****JOHN UNDERHILL'S BILL.**

1852, To taking care of Hearse and Tools, the past year,	2 00	
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**JAMES M. KENT'S BILL.**

To sharpening pick,	37	
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**SAMUEL S. ADAMS' BILL,**

To repairing Hearse,	1 00	3 37
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**Engine.****FRANCIS V. DOW'S BILL.**

1852, To oiling Engine hose,	1 00	1 00
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**Enrolling the Militia.****JOHN P. WHIDDEN'S BILL.**

To Enrolling and Returning 1st Co. of Militia in Chester,	2 00	2 00
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**Returns of Births and Deaths.****DR. J. P. WHITEMORE'S BILL.**

1852, April 6, To Returning Births and Deaths,	3 05	3 05
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**Town Clerk's Services.****JACOB P. WHITTEMORE'S BILL.**

1852, April 6, To Recording Births and Deaths,	3 66	
May 5, Paid Dr. Dearborn for return of Births,	25	
To Copying Taxes, making Records, &c.,	7 00	10 91

**Collector's Services.****JOHN MORSE'S BILL.**

1853, Feb. 15, To Collecting \$2298,69, at 1½ per cent.,	34 48	34 48
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**Remittance of Taxes.****MOSES HALL'S BILL.**

1853, Feb. 15, To tax on two cows lost in 1852,	20	20
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**JOHN MORSE'S BILL.**

1853, Feb. 15, B. R. Chase, paid in Manchester,	1 46	
E. Wakefield, paid in Maine,	1 46	
A. J. Wilson, deceased,	1 46	
Hazen Morse, deceased,	1 46	
Horace Sanborn, "	1 46	
Widow Mary Lane, 2 years, con-		
sidered unable to pay,	2 89	
Josiah Small, poor,	2 38	
John Sanborn, wrong taxed,	30	
David Tilton, "	39	
Isaac Randall out of state,	1 72	
Asa Noyes, over 70,	1 46	
Tax paid on Town Farm,	1 50	
		17 93
School House tax,		18 13

**WM. P. UNDERHILL'S BILL.**

1853, Jan. 22, To School House tax for Dist. No. 3,	50 00	
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**ELIPHALET BROWN'S BILL.**

1853, Feb. 3, To School House tax for Dist. No. 10,	50 00	
		100 00

**Teachers' Institute.****Z. JONES' BILL.**

1852, Apr. 3, Amount the Town is required to appropriate for a Teachers' Institute,	12 70	12 70
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**School Money.**

1852, Paid District No. 1,	125 51	
" 2,	59 67	
" 3,	71 85	
" 4,	33 97	
" 5,	24 56	
" 6,	36 35	
" 7,	43 39	
" 8,	48 26	
" 9,	22 10	
" 10,	21 20	
" 11,	24 94	
" 1, in Auburn,	6 71	518 51

4 families in the upper part of No. 3, take their school money and send to Auburn.

### Selectmen's Expenses.

1853		ABEL G. QUIGG'S BILL.		
Jan.	22,	To Selectmen's expenses,	3 25	3 25
1852		EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.		
March	18,	To cash paid for mending chain,	17	
	25,	horse and wagon to Manchester,	1 00	
April	1,	3 dinners for Selectmen,	75	
		expenses while taking invoice,	38	
	17,	10 dinners for Selectmen,	1 67	
May	10,	horse and wagon to Manchester,	1 00	
	31,	" " " and		
		baiting,	1 25	
June	9,	horse and wagon to Hopkinton, 36 mls.,	3 00	
1853				
		expense to Hopkinton,	1 75	
Jan.	8,	cash paid for Recording Deed,	38	
Feb.	10,	horse and wagon to Exeter, & expense,	3 00	
	15,	3 dinners for Selectmen and Collector,	75	15 00
1852		HIRAM PRESSEY'S BILL.		
April	7,	To expenses while taking invoice,	40	
		WM. P. UNDERHILL'S BILL.		
April	10,	To expense while taking invoice,	1 12	1 12
			<hr/>	
			19 87	

### Selectmen's Services.

1852.		EPHRAIM ORCUTT'S BILL.		
Feb.	24,	To time and expenses to Manchester to get Town Reports printed,	4 50	
March	13,	$\frac{1}{2}$ day to organize,	50	
	24,	1 " preparing invoice book,	1 00	
	25,	1 " at Manchester on Nelson Burrill's case,	1 00	
	26,	$\frac{1}{2}$ " at the almshouse,	50	
April	1, 5,	2 " taking invoice,	2 00	
	6,	$\frac{1}{2}$ " at Sandown to pay Miss Crawford's note,	50	
	7	1 " at Manchester on the Burrill case,	1 00	
8 10 12 13,	4	" copying invoice, footing, &c.,	4 00	
14 15 16 17,	4	" making highway taxes, &c.,	4 00	
19 20 21 22,	4	" making tax collector's book, &c.,	4 00	
	27,	$\frac{1}{2}$ " at John B. Rand's, on pauper case,	50	
May	10,	1 " at Manchester, on the Burrill case,	1 00	
	12 13,	2 " copying inventory for Secretary of State,	2 00	
	15 16,	2 " making school house tax, footing taxes, &c.,	2 00	
	22,	1 " at Manchester on the Burrill case,	1 00	
	26,	$\frac{1}{2}$ " at the almshouse,	50	
	31,	1 " moving Burrill,	1 00	



June 9,	2	" at Hopkinton to move Fidelia Poor,	2 00	
19,	$\frac{1}{2}$	" to examine bridge in Dist. No. 9,	50	
July 13,	$\frac{1}{2}$	" to examine road in Dist. No. 13,	50	
" 30,	1-2	" at the Almshouse,	50	
Aug. 16,	1-2	" on road on petition G. Marden and others,	50	
Sept. 6,	1-2	" on road on petition J. P Whittemore and others,	50	
" 10,	1-2	" at the Almshouse,	50	
" 14,	1-2	" on road on petition L. Kimball and others,	50	
" 17,	1-2	" notifying landholders,	50	
Oct. 5,	1	" widening road, making returns,	1 00	
" 8,	1-2	" at the Miss Morses,	50	
" 16,	1	" preparing warrants & check-list,	1 00	
" 30,	1-2	" to correct check-list,	50	
Nov. 9,	1-2	" on road on petition T. J. Hazelton and others,	50	
" 27,	1-2	" at the Miss Morses,	50	
Dec. 2,	1-2	" at the Almshouse,	50	
" 18,	1	" at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 25,	1-2	" to revise the Jury-box,	50	
1853				
Jan. 8,	1	" at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 20,	1-2	" at the Almshouse,	50	
" 22,	1	" at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
Feb. 3,	1	" at the Almshouse,	1 00	
9, 10,	2	" at Exeter to get County money,	2 00	
11, 12,	2	" preparing reports for press,	2 00	
14, 16,	2	" " " "	2 00	
Feb. 15,	1	" settling with collector,	1 00	
" 17,	1	" making out treasurer's acct.,	1 00	
" 18,	1	" preparing warrants & check-list,	1 00	
" 19,	1	" with auditors, and expenses,	1 25	
" 19,	1-2	" to correct check-list,	50	\$57 25

# 1852 WM. P. UNDERHILL'S BILL.

Feb. 24,		to going to Loudon,	5 80	
M'ch 13,	1-2 day	to organize,	50	
" 18,	1-2	" at the Miss Morses,	50	
April 1,	1	" taking invoice,	1 00	
2, 3, 5,	3	" " "	3 00	
7, 10,	2	" " "	2 00	
" 12,	1	" making surveyor's warrants,	1 00	
" 13,	1-2	" at the Miss Morses,	50	
" 15,	1	" making highway taxes,	1 00	
16, 17,	2	" " " "	2 00	



19, 21,	2	"	making taxes,	2 00	
June 19,	1-2	"	examining road in Dist. No. 2,	50	
" 23,	1-2	"	to examine road in Dist. No. 9,	50	
Aug. 16,	1-2	"	on road on petition G. Marden and others,	50	
Sept. 6,	1-2	"	on road on petition J. P. Whitte- more and others,	50	
" 14,	1-2	"	on road on petition L. Kimball and others,	50	
Oct. 16,	1-2	"	preparing warrants & check-list,	50	
" 30,	1-2	"	to correct check-list,	50	
Dec. 18,	1	"	at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 25,	1-2	"	revising Jury box,	50	
1853					
Jan. 8,	1	"	at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 22,	1	"	at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
Feb. 3,	1	"	at the Almshouse,	1 00	
" 18,	1-2	"	preparing warrants & check-list,	50	
" 19,	1	"	with auditors and expenses,	1 25	
" 19,	1-2	"	to correct check-list,	50	\$29 55

#### 1852 HIRAM PRESSEY'S BILL.

M'ch 13,	1-2	day	to organize,	50	
April 1,	1	"	taking invoice,	1 00	
" 2, 3,	2	"	" "	2 00	
7, 10,	2	"	" "	2 00	
12, 17,	11-2	"	making taxes,	1 50	
" 22,	1-2	"	distributing surveyor's warrants,	50	
May 14,	1-2	"	making school-house tax,	50	
Aug. 16,	1-2	"	on road on petition G. Marden and others,	50	
Sept. 6,	1-2	"	on road on petition J. P. Whitte- more and others,	50	
" 14,	1-2	"	on road on petition L. Kimball and others,	50	
Oct. 5,	1-2	"	widening road on said petition,	50	
" 16,	1-2	"	preparing warrants & check-lists,	50	
" 30,	1-2	"	correcting check-list,	50	
Nov. 9,	1-2	"	on road on petition of T. J. Hazelton and others,	50	
Dec. 18,	1	"	at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 25,	1-2	"	revising Jury box,	50	
1853					
Jan. 8,	1	"	at Quigg's settling town accts.,	1 00	
" 22,	1	"	at Quigg's " " "	1 00	
Feb. 3,	1	"	at the Almshouse,	1 00	
" 15,	1	"	settling with collector,	1 00	
" 18,	1-2	"	preparing warrants & check-list,	50	

Feb. 19,	1	" with auditors and expenses,	1	25	
" 16,	1-2	" correcting check-list,	50		\$19 25
					<hr/>
					\$106 05

**TOWN OF CHESTER IN ACCOUNT WITH EPHRAIM  
ORCUTT, TREASURER.**

1853

Dr.

Feb. 19,	to paid	net expense of town farm,	238	06	
"		expense of poor off the farm,	249	52	
"		improvements in highways			
		and bridges,	125	08	
"		non-resident taxes worked out,	29	28	
"		State and County taxes,	639	21	
"		stationery,	5	00	
"		hall for town meetings,	15	00	
"		postage,		52	
"		town and school report,	18	00	
"		attorney's services,	20	00	
"		debts paid,	759	93	
"		burying ground,	25	00	
"		hearse and grave tools,	3	37	
"		engine,	1	00	
"		enrolling the militia,	2	00	
"		return of births and deaths,	3	05	
"		town clerk's services,	10	91	
"		collector's services,	34	48	
"		remittance of taxes,	18	13	
"		school house tax,	100	00	
"		teacher's institute,	12	70	
"		school money,	518	51	
"		selectmen's expenses,	19	87	
"		selectmen's services,	106	05	
"		auditor's services and expenses,	2	50	
					<hr/>
					\$2,957 17
Am't in the treasurer's and collector's hands,					871 43
					<hr/>
					\$3,828 60

Cr.

1852

Feb. 24,	By cash received of H. F. French for				
	the Candia bill,	90	00		
Sept. 4,	" received of A. S. Dearborn				
	on his note,	100	00		
"	received of State Treasurer				
	for literary fund and railroad				
	tax,	101	73		

1853

Feb. 10,	"	received of the County for supplies furnished the Miss Morses,	91 44
		Tax list for 1852,	2,298 69
		Amount in the hands of treasurer and collector as reported last year,	1,146 74
			<hr/> \$3,828 60

### THE TOWN OWES THE FOLLOWING SUMS.

Interest cast up to March 1st, 1853.

1 Note to Joanna Crawford, dated May 27, 1850,	1,173 85
1 Note to John Currier, dated March 1, 1852, at 5 1-2 per cent. interest,	1,399 35
1 Note to Walter Basford, dated June 5, 1849,	111 94
Due school district No. 4, for school house tax,	158 20
	<hr/> \$2,843 34

### THE FOLLOWING SUMS DUE THE TOWN.

2 Notes against John Hazelton, on which is due,	362 14
1 Note against Wm. Hazelton, Robert Shirley, and Samuel Hazekon,	120 18
Balance due from A. S. Dearborn,	325 44
In hands of treasurer and collector,	871 43
The town owes more than is due the town,	\$1,164 15
	<hr/> \$2,843 34

CHESTER, Feb., 19, 1853.

We, the undersigned, have this day examined the foregoing accounts of the selectmen and town treasurer, and find the same correctly cast, with proper vouchers for the several charges.

AMOS HAZELTON, }  
JOHN T. COUCH, } AUDITORS.

## SCHOOL REPORT.

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The meeting-house and the school-house are among the most conspicuous objects in every New England village. They suggest to us the causes of our superior intelligence, morality and prosperity. Silence the teachings of the pulpit and the instructor's desk—shut up the church on the Sabbath, and the school-house on every other day of the week, and ere many years have elapsed, ignorance and vice would become our characteristics, even as knowledge and virtue are at present. The institutions of religion and of education are most intimately connected. They are not likely, either of them, to exist alone, and having an existence are almost sure to flourish or languish together. The intelligent and patriotic citizen will esteem our common schools as second in importance only to the public ordinances of religion, and will feel that he can hardly do too much to increase their excellence and efficiency. We find that every good in our world has its price, without the payment of which it cannot be attained. The price that must be paid for good schools in this community is thought, and effort, and money, on the part of those who are interested in them.

If we would have good schools we must think about them. We must think of their incalculable value to our own children and to society at large. We must remember that ignorance and degradation go together, while intelligence and pure elevation, though not invariably conjoined, have yet a natural affinity for each other. We must remember that the intellectual culture to be gained in our common schools, when conducted as they should be, is a richer inheritance to leave to our offspring than broad acres and bank stock. The more one knows, the better fitted is he for any calling whatever, though it be one which seems to demand little besides manual labor. A man with a good education, will be a better farmer, will form wiser calculations, will make more improvements, will raise larger harvests and secure to himself greater profits, than he would without that education. A man with a good education can be far more useful than he could without it. The mere fact that he is known to possess knowledge, will secure to him so much respect and confidence as greatly to increase his influence.

But aside from this, his knowledge is a positive power. The poor wise man by his wisdom may save the city, while the rich ignoramus is nothing but an incumbrance. A man with a good education will be less likely to seek for enjoyment in vicious indulgence. It is mere emptiness of mind which oftentimes drives individuals to the drinking revel, and to games of chance. They drink and gamble, as Gray's ploughman whistled for want of thought. The ignorant man's brain abhors a vacuum, and so he fills it up with mischief. An intelligent man can be happy, although he sits down to think in solitude. His quiet books will be pleasanter companions to him than the boisterous crowd. There is so much life in his own mind, that he is not obliged to seek for the unnatural and ruinous excitement of poisonous stimulants. A man with a good education is far happier than he could be without it. His stores of information afford him a perpetual feast.

Reflecting upon these advantages of education, we shall naturally feel a stronger desire to secure them for our sons and daughters.

But mere thought is not enough. The thought which does not prompt to appropriate action is as valueless as that philanthropy which says to the cold and to the hungry, Be ye warmed and be ye fed, but never ministers to their necessities. In order to secure good schools, we must act as well as think. Each individual has a duty to perform. Let no one imagine because he has no children to send to school, or because he has ample means to educate them at more expensive seminaries, that he is therefore released from obligation to interest himself in our system of general education. As the various parts of the human body only make one whole, so is it with the individual members which compose a community. If one person suffer, we all suffer with him. If your neighbor's children grow up in ignorance, it is a disadvantage to yourself. If it happens through your neglect, you are not guiltless. "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." Let no man regard his own private advantage merely, but endeavor rather to promote the advantage of all. Some men of property have been so convinced that they were interested in the education of the children of their poorer neighbors as well as in the education of their own, that instead of sending their sons and daughters abroad, or raising up exclusive schools for them at home, they have added what they were willing to expend to the public fund, and have thus established schools of a high order continuing the year round, the privileges of which were open to all. It is believed that such generosity does not go unrewarded even in the present life. Many in a neighboring state suppose that the education



imparted in public schools to be superior to that given in private institutions where the tuition must be paid for, and therefore the children of the rich can be found in the free schools side by side with those of the Irish labourer. It is thought that the training of children by tutors and governesses, or in family schools, while it is no more desirable in its moral influence, is followed by far inferior intellectual results. George the Third was at a loss whether to educate George the Fourth with his brother at home, or send them to the great public schools of England. He chose the former course. Had he adopted the latter, we think George the Fourth would have been a wiser man—it seems hardly possible that he would have been a more vicious one. Let every person therefore feel himself under obligations to do all that he can to promote the excellence of our free schools. Let every qualified voter see to it that he attends the yearly school meeting to lend his aid and counsel, to assist in appointing such men to the responsible office of prudential committee as will be likely to discharge the duties devolving upon them in the best manner, who will be ready to take the necessary pains to secure well qualified teachers, and who will not fail to inform the superintending committee, at the proper time, of the commencement and close of the schools. Let parents especially assure teachers that they are their friends, ready to do all in their power to assist and encourage them. It should also be fully understood by children that their parents are on the side of good order, and that countenance in irregularity and disobedience can be found in any quarter sooner than from them. If individuals would manifest their interest in our schools by occasionally visiting them, we think it would have a beneficial effect. If the scholars all felt that the whole community were watching their progress and conduct, it could not fail to exert a salutary influence upon them.

The price of good schools, however, is not fully paid, until in addition to thought and effort, money is freely bestowed to promote their excellence. Very many of our school houses would be greatly improved by the judicious expenditure of a few dollars. Some are so poor, that perhaps it would not be wise to attempt to improve them. The celebrated Pope was accustomed to express the wish that he might be mended. A burly coachman rejoicing in the possession of six feet of stature and two hundred pounds of flesh, well put together, overhearing him use the expression, looked with great contempt upon the diminutive humpback, and said he thought it would be easier to make a new one. So whenever pondering upon the possibility of improving certain school-houses in town, we always end with the conclusion it would be easier to make new ones.

Liberal wages must be paid to secure the services of the best teachers. As a general truth, individuals of all professions will labor where they can get the most pay. Superior teachers will command a good price, and they will go where they can obtain it. Thought, effort and money are the price of good schools. Withhold either and you cannot have them. With these preliminary remarks we proceed to give a brief account of the various schools for the past year.

The summer school in No. 1 (centre district) was less profitable than it would have been, from the fact that the teacher who commenced it suffered from ill health, and was at last obliged to give it over to other hands two or three weeks before its close. We cannot express our opinion in relation to the first teacher, as we were present only at the beginning of her labors. We were well satisfied with her intellectual qualifications, and presume she did well. The second teacher appeared to be efficient, and well fitted for her calling; but of course in so short a time and under such unfavorable circumstances, she could not do full justice to herself.

The winter school in the centre district, was taught by one who entered upon the duties of a teacher for the first time. We certainly should not have selected this school for a beginner, but he had one excellent quality for a teacher—the determination to do well—and we think he succeeded very creditably. Some of the scholars made marked improvement. We were especially pleased with the writing department. The order was not so perfect as it was the winter before.

We were not present at the close of the summer school in district No. 2. Notice was given to us about a fortnight beforehand, and amid the press of other engagements it was forgotten. If possible, the superintending committee should be informed of the beginning and close of the schools within a week of the time in which they take place.

We were obliged to examine the winter school in this district a few days before its completion, in order to give an account of it in this report. Unfortunately there were only eight scholars present,—not more, we think, than half the average attendance. These few scholars appeared very well, and we think the teacher must have deserved the high reputation he has enjoyed in that district. District No. 2 should have credit for the length of their schools—considerably longer, we believe, than in districts Nos. 1 and 3, with double their number of scholars.

At the examination of the summer school in district No. 3, many of the scholars were absent, and some of the scholars who were present gave very little evidence of having studied



as they should. It did not appear to us to have been a very profitable school.—The winter school in this district appeared much better in its discipline and proficiency, but it was too short for marked progress.

In district No. 4 there was only a summer school. We think the teacher succeeded much better than she did in her school the year previous. We were highly pleased with the order, the interest, and proofs of advancement which we witnessed.

In district No. 5, also, there was only a summer school, but it was a long and a good one. The teacher, though young and without experience, acquitted herself very much to our satisfaction. The scholars improved in penmanship very fast.

In district No. 6, also, there was only a summer school. It appeared well, with only one exception. The scholars spoke too low. The quickness and life with which the arithmetic classes answered the questions which were put to them, attracted our special attention, and received our special approbation.

In district No. 7, also, there was only a summer school, if we may call that a summer school which is taught in autumn. The teacher of this school fulfilled the favorable expectations we had formed of her from her success the year previous. She has, in our judgment, some qualifications which peculiarly fit her for the vocation of teacher. The scholars of this district afford an instructor more favorable materials to work with, than those of some other districts.

In district No. 8, also, there was only a summer school. Its appearance at the close was good. We were glad to find that the study of physiology had been introduced into this school. Its general introduction into our primary schools could hardly fail to result in a great benefit to the community.

In district No. 9 there was only a winter school. As we were not informed of its close, we were not present to examine it, and have no report to make of it.

In district No. 10 there was only a summer school. The general appearance of the school was good. The difficulty which some of the scholars found in reading their compositions, together with the language, style and sentiments, looked somewhat suspicious. Children are not apt to write in such a way. We would remind these scholars, that borrowing from other writers without acknowledgment, is called *plagiarism*—a very grave offence in the literary world. We hope they will never be guilty of it.

In district No. 11 we can only give an account of the summer school. The winter school we suppose is still in session, as we have received no notice of its close. The summer school appeared well. We were especially pleased with the compo-

sitions. This district deserves credit for the means which they adopt to lengthen out their schools.

We are aware that our estimates of the different schools are quite unlike, in some instances, from that of some who reside in the districts in question. We are obliged to judge of a school almost entirely from what we witness at the final examination. It is quite possible that a stillness, an interest and a promptness may be exhibited then, which have been by no means characteristic of the school on preceding days. It would not be safe to conclude that a woman who is all smiles and affability when surrounded by visitors, is just as amiable at all times with none but her family about her; nor is it absolutely certain that the pupils in our schools are always as decorous and docile and animated as they appear to be on the days when they receive company. It has been recommended, if we would know the exact temper of those who preside over our households, that we should visit them at unexpected times—before breakfast—on Saturdays, when the oven is heated—on Mondays, when such astonishing expenditures of soap and water are made. If we should pursue a similar course with our schools,—visit them frequently and without any warning, we might form a truer judgment of their merits. Nothing but a lack of time has prevented our doing it. Your committee, also, having been teachers themselves, are disposed to look with great leniency upon those who pursue the calling.

LAUREN ARMSBY,

*In behalf of the Committee.*